Chapter 15

Agreements secured on land

15.1 Application

- 15.1.1 This chapter applies to:
 - (1) a firm with respect to consumer credit lending in relation to regulated credit agreements secured on land; and
 - (2) a firm with respect to credit broking in relation to credit agreements secured on land.
- 15.1.2 G Firms which carry on consumer credit lending or credit broking should comply with all rules which apply to that regulated activity in CONC and other parts of the *Handbook*. For example, ■ CONC 7 applies to matters concerning arrears, default and recovery (including repossession) and applies generally, including to agreements to which this chapter applies. This chapter sets out specific additional requirements and *guidance* that apply in relation to credit agreements secured on land (see ■ CONC 1.2.7G). Certain arranging and introducing activities in relation to investment property loans (as defined by article 61A of the Regulated Activities Order), regulated mortgage contracts and home purchase plans are excluded, to the extent specified in article 36E of the Regulated Activities Order, from credit broking.

Conduct

- 15.1.3 G The financial promotion rules in ■ CONC 3 apply to firms' financial promotions concerning credit agreements secured on land, apart from the extent to which a financial promotion or communication concerns qualifying credit. ■ CONC 3.3.1 R requires financial promotions to be clear fair and not misleading; firms should take particular care with respect to explaining the nature of the *credit* to be provided and the costs of borrowing.
- 15.1.4 A firm must make clear in advance the purpose of any visit off trade premises (which has the same meaning as in section 48 of the CCA) at which the customer may enter into a regulated credit agreement.
- 15.1.5 In good time before a credit agreement is made and, where section 58 applies, before an unexecuted agreement is sent to the customer for signature a *firm* must:
 - (1) disclose key contract terms and conditions of the prospective *credit* agreement;

- (2) disclose any features of the prospective *credit agreement* which carry a particular risk to the *customer*;
- (3) inform the *customer* of the consequences of missing payments or of making underpayments, including the imposition of default charges, the risk of repossession of the *customer*'s home, in relation to the *customer*'s credit record and of inability to obtain *credit* in the future;
- (4) inform the customer about the circumstances in which the rates or charges may change, in particular, if they may be varied at the discretion of the firm or can vary subject to a reference rate of interest; and
- (5) if the rate of interest can vary subject to a reference rate of interest, other than that of the Bank of England's base rate, inform the *customer* of the reference rate in question and the rate to be applied.
- Where appropriate, the disclosure required by CONC 15.1.5 R should be explained orally to the *customer*.
- Where a *firm* has reasonable grounds to suspect that the *customer* does not understand material aspects of the obligations they will take on and the resulting risks, under a *regulated credit agreement*, the *firm*:
 - (1) must not enter into a regulated credit agreement; and
 - (2) must provide further explanation of any such obligations or risks.
- 15.1.8 R Before a customer enters into a regulated credit agreement, the firm must:
 - (1) encourage the *customer* to read all contractual documentation carefully;
 - (2) take reasonable steps to ensure the *customer* has understood the nature of the obligations the *customer* will take on and the resulting risks;
 - (3) encourage the customer to obtain independent advice; and
 - (4) permit the *customer* an adequate opportunity to seek and obtain such advice.
- 15.1.9 G Before a regulated credit agreement secured on land is entered into:
 - (1) the *firm* should consider the adequate explanations it should give to the *customer* under CONC 4.2; and

[Note: paragraph 3.1 (box) of *ILG*]

(2) the firm is required under ■ CONC 5.2A to carry out a creditworthiness assessment.

[Note: paragraphs 1.14 and 4.1 of ILG]

15.1.10 G

In accordance with PRIN 9 (customer: relationships of trust):

- (1) a firm must take reasonable steps to ensure the suitability of its advice, which would include acting in the best interests of a customer where the firm makes a recommendation;
- (2) if it appears to the firm that entering into a regulated credit agreement secured on land is not in the best interests of the customer, that fact should be made clear to the customer; and
- (3) the *firm* should encourage the *customer* to consider whether the credit can be afforded, including in the event the customer's circumstances change, for example, through a change in employment or retirement.
- 15.1.11

A firm must set out the nature and purpose of the fees and charges payable by the customer, including any fees or charges payable on the customer's default:

- (1) in the credit agreement; and
- (2) in any booklet or leaflet relating to the agreement.
- 15.1.12

Where rates and charges under a credit agreement are variable, a firm must:

(1) before entering into the agreement, explain to the customer the consequences of such variations on the amount of periodic instalments payable and on the total amount payable;

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- (2) only increase rates or charges to recover genuine increases in costs of the *firm* which have an effect on the *credit* provided under the agreement; and
- (3) explain to the *customer* before changing any rate or charge under the agreement.
- 15.1.13 R Where a *customer* wishes to make repayments ahead of time:
 - (1) a *firm*'s charges for early repayment must be fair and reasonable and must reflect the *firm*'s necessary costs in relation to such repayment;
 - (2) the *firm* must fully explain the process and costs involved in early repayment; and
 - (3) the *firm* must allow the *customer* to make part early repayment of the capital.
- **15.1.14 G** [deleted]
- 15.1.15 R If a shortfall remains following the sale of a property, the *firm* must notify the *customer* as soon as possible of the amount of the shortfall.